THE AMADOR LEDGER.

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McKINLEY THE MAN.

Some Personal Characteristics of the Republican Candidate.

In passing by or around a mountain, as one sometimes does in traveling, the huge mass presents differing aspects to the eye from the different points of view. That is because it is large, lofty and many sided.

It is a tribute to the greatness of William McKinley that men differ in estimating his abilities and influence. What volumes have been written on the characters of Shakespeare, Goethe, Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln, Grant! and the future historian of the great republic will not dismiss the administration of William McKinley with a single chapter. It will require volumes for it will mark an epoch.

Four years ago the world knew William McKinley as an American statesman who had risen from humble station with great steadiness and persistency, but without haste and not without that careful training which comes of long service in congress and as governor of a great state. He had imprinted his name upon a highly important piece of protective legislation, but the world did not know, as it could not know until the hour of trial came, that in time of national peril he was not alone wise to know and bold to perform but that he was a rock to resist the rushings and swashings of popular waves of frenzied feeling.

William McKinley is no human mushroom to spring up in a night. He is no comet to challenge the attention of star gazers. He is no burst of oratorical fireworks to dazzle a nation with a burnished bit of borrowed eloquence.

He is the product of a normal and healthful growth. Possessing a sure foundation of ample native capacity he has builded for himself and his country what the world will yet recognize as a colossal structure of statesmanship and manly character. He will continue to grow as he has continued to grow and the time is not far distant when he will stand out as one among the few towering personalities marking decisive epochs in the history of the republic.

It is to his credit that men differ in their estimation of him and that they change the estimates they have formed as nearer views afford a better perspective.

Such as thought him ambitious for power were charmed to note that he made no effort to secure a renomination for president at the hands of the national convention of his party, but suffered the presidential office to come to him unsolicited or go to another as the American people might see fit to determine.

Such as thought him weak or wanting in decision found when he stood unmoved, though the billows of a storm tossed public opinion broke over him, that they had been gazing upon a mirage of their own making and not upon the man.

Only those who have made war upon the authority of the constitution and laws and sovereign power of the American nation, or have sympathized with those who have made such war, regard him as severe in the execution of the authority vested in him, and he has been as humane with them as he could be and yet execute the laws and vindicate the authority of the republic.

Our president is not spectacular. He does not seek to force his personal will upon an unwilling constituency. He makes no effort to keep himself in the public eye and he has not devoted the last four years to posing in popular attitudes to keep the people mindful of him. His utterances are few outside the regular and necessary issuance of messages and documents and these are not rehashes of what he has said repeatedly before.

He does not strive to fill the dual function of executive and legislator, but leaves to congress the constitutional functions of congress. Nor does he presume to invade the proper province of the supreme court of the United States, but leaves to the judiciary in unimpaired supremacy the constitutional function of the judicial office.

The unintelligent class him as a trimmer because he seeks to know the will of the people and, having ascertained it unmistakably, puts forth his power to make that will effective, not reflecting that only by that means can we have government by, of and for the people, and that the executive who does not follow that course, but pursues a policy marked out by his own headstrong inclination, is an imperialist and a usurper and merits impeachment for exceeding his authority. The American people are coming to know and appreciate the sterling qualities of their chief executive and to trust him. They have found him wiser than many of his would-be advisors in knowing what to do when the time came for doing it. They have found him bold in performonce when the time came for performance and not slow to invoke the strong arms of the navy and army in executing the will of the people.

He has grown also into the regard of the nations of the earth. His victories in diplomacy have been not less illustrious than the achievements of the navy and the army, and European diplomats have been brought face to face with a diplomacy that has another purpose than that of concealing its meaning beneath a mountain of courtesy and platitude.

Through all the clashings of war, the rivalries of ambitious men, the bickerings of politics and the aspersions of a vindictive partisanship, William McKinley is the same unperturbed American statesman that he was in congress and as governor of Ohio. His features are coming in the American mind to be the personification of wisdom and of power in repose and they will continue him in office by a tremendous electoral and popular majority.

In Size.

Willie Good—Pa, our teacher says that "collect" and "congregate" mean the same thing.

Rev. Good—Well, you tell your teacher that you have information that there is considerable difference between a congregation and a collection. —Baltimore American.

No industry except that of cloth manufacture has contributed so much to the comfort and advancement of man as that of glassmaking, which is one of the oldest of technical industries. Its earliest home was Egypt.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS ARE FOR McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

EDITOR SANTA BARBARA PRESS:

DEAR SIR:—There has been a great deal of rot in the Democratic-Populist papers of the past few weeks relative to the commercial travelers being antagonistic to Wm. McKinley and the Republican administration, and that all the travelers were anxiously awaiting next election day to vote and work against the nominees of prosperity and sound money. It has been very annoying to the travelers to be so misrepresented, as they propose to do nothing of the kind.

There is no more respectable or honorable profession than that of commercial traveler; 85 per cent of the business of the country today is done by travelers, and a man who is a successful traveler must be one who has all the attributes of all that goes to make a business man, as many times he manipulates transactions that involve many thousands of dollars, and which his house must abide by, and fill his contracts.

I have been a commercial traveler for the past eighteen years, and for the past sixteen years have represented my present house, and my territory is from Humboldt county to Los Angeles—a region of sixteen of the largest counties in California, and I command a fair share of the trade of those I visit and I know the politics of 99 per cent of the grocers in these sixteen counties, and I can honestly say that 90 per cent of the grocers are today, and were four years ago, McKinley men. In fact, to find a prosperous grocer anything elese than a good Republican is like finding a white blackbird.

I was organizer of the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' association of eleven years ago. Today I am vice-president and one of its directors. I am acquainted with hundreds of commercial travelers. Four years ago I was honored by my fellow-travelers by being selected marshal of the Commercial Travelers' division in the big daylight Republican parade held in San Francisco on what has passed into history as "Tom Reed Day," when capitalists, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, farmers, laborers, walked together in the grandest parade ever held on the Pacific slope. There were no uniforms, lamps, or covering of any kind worn that day. Every man was happy and pleased, and the look of intelligence stamped on each countenance, so familiar to those of Republican proclivities. There is no one better posted on the business done in the commercial world than the commercial traveler. Under the two Cleveland administrations orders to commercial travelers were scarce, and many a good man failed. Money was scarce and tied up. The Republicans promised four years ago to reopen the factories, improve the condition of labor, and increase salaries. And, thank God, they have done it, and more so than the most sanguine ever dreamed of, and none appreciate it more than the commercial traveler, who today can call on the trade in confidence of doing a large business, and of getting the "mazuma" for it on time. It would be a tremendous calamity to have the present condition changed and the noblest American of them all defeated.

My attention has been called to today's Santa Barbara Herald, which contains on the first page an article written by some know-nothing writer that makes my blood run races up and down my spinal column. Its whole tone is one that places in the charity column or class the commercial traveler, and I have decided objectlons to allowing such barefaced lies to go out to the public without at least a feeble protest from me.

One lie is, that a vast number of commercial travelers have lost their positions by the trusts. If, Mr. Editor, I thought for one moment that my house was keeping me as a matter of charity, my position would be vacant as soon as I could telegraph in my resignation. There is no doubt that when the amalgamating of different manufacturing plants took place, some commercial men lost their positions. Surely they were not expecting to be carried as dead stock by the combines. This work was duplicated by the San Francisco Examiner when it discharged its typesetters and put in the machines. The farmer discharges his harvest hands, and worries none about them or their future, when his harvest work is over. But show me a successful commercial traveler who is now out of a position, or give me his name. I cannot find any, and there are houses now in San Francisco that are looking for first-class travelers, who possess brains, know their business and are of good character. There may be some who claim to be commercial travelers who may disagree with me, but I have found none as yet. I have not the exact figures, but confidently and honestly believe that there are 25 per cent more travelers employed now than four years ago, and I know many "successful" travelers who are earning a much larger salary now than then.

The commercial traveler is to be, in this campaign, a big factor in increasing the rousing majority of William McKinley, and he will do his utmost to bury W. J. Bryan, with his calamity howling, so deep in the bottom of Salt river as to deter other like agitators from ever coming to the surface.

If any one can show me any saying of W. J. Bryan of four years ago that came true, I will promise to vote for him. A candidate that cannot carry his own precinct, where he has resided for many years, is a poor proposition for anyone in California, or any other state, to think of supporting for the high office of president of the United States. Bryan's views on free trade, free silver, and favoring pulling down the American flag from our new possessions, that we fought for and then purchased with our good money, make him a name anything but dear to honest, patriotic Americans.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in publishing my remonstrance to this contemptible libel on the successful commercial traveler, I remain,

Yours very truly, and for McKinley,

ROBERT H. DAVIS,
Vice-President and Director of Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association.

It is not a sufficient assurance to the industrial world for Mr. Bryan's apologists to declare that, if elected president, he could not do anything for free coinage of silver if he would. It will be sufficient for the prudent voter to know that he would if he could.

Too Much Time Wanted.

"If you will get my new suit done by Saturday," said a customer to a tailor, "I'll be forever indebted to you."

"If that's your game," replied the tailor, "the clothes will not be done at all."—Ohio State Journal.

EXPANDED AMERICA.

No. 4.

The Annexations of Florida and of Oregon to the Union.

Florida was a menace to the peace of the United States. The Spanish and Indians afforded a refuge to runaway negroes held as slaves in our land of liberty, and an equally welcome refuge for cattle and horses stolen from southern planters.

On the other hand our people made reprisals in summary ways and were tempted to encroach upon Spanish preserves in making settlements across the border.

In 1810 there was an insurrection in West Florida against Spanish authority, and the insurrectionists proposed annexation to the United States, but our government thought there was a better way to do it and so simply took possession of that part of the country west of the Perdido river, under a vestige of an old claim that it belonged to Louisiana and ought to have been given to us anyway.

In 1818 our government ordered General Jackson to invade Florida for the purpose of restoring order, which he did in a most disorderly manner. The next year we bought all of Florida for $5,000,000, and annexed it without bothering about the consent of the governed, and for the reason that General Jackson had already put them in a willing frame of mind by the liberal application of cold lead.

The Spanish were slow about getting out of Florida, and did not get out until 1821, when their departure was accelerated by General Jackson, who had been appointed governor.

And right here the democratic administration of President Monroe afforded the world a fine example of imperialism. The only limitations placed upon the autocratic power of General Jackson were that he could not lay new taxes or grant lands. He continued the Spanish laws and courts, but overruled their decisions at his will, and, as a parting affront to Spain, tongue-lashed the retiring governor for two hours, in a language, the only part of which the Spaniard understood being the expletives, and then sent him to prison for trying to take home some official papers which Jackson thought ought to be left in this country.

The lessons to be learned from the annexation of Florida are these:

The sovereignty was transferred from Spain to the United States without reference to the consent of the peoples who lived, and owned property, in Florida.

The constitutional question was not raised because that was held to have been settled in the acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson. As in that case so is this; An absolute national necessity was the supreme law of the land.

For a year Florida was governed by the most absolute of absolutists, General Andrew Jackson.

In 1822 a territorial government, similar in form to that of a British colony of the second class, was organized for Florida which gave it a very limited form of self-government, the governor and courts being appointed, and removable, by the President.

And Florida lived under this imperialistic form of government, subject to the wills of the President and of Congress, until 1845 when it was admitted as a state.

The story of Oregon is soon told. We claimed that by right of discovery, there being an international law which recognizes the right of the discoverer of the mouth of the river to all the territory drained by that river. In 1792, Captain Gray, of the ship Columbia, sailed over the bar and into the mouth of the great river to which he gave the name of his ship, and claimed the whole region for his country.

That great patriarch of expansionists, Thomas Jefferson, was so taken with the report which Captain Gray brought home that he asked Congress, in a secret communication, for an appropriation to fit out an expedition to explore the territory drained by the Columbia, and so make its annexation sure. As a result of this the famous expedition of Lewis and Clarke was fitted out in 1804 and explored the country, bringing back a report that was invaluable in the discussion which afterward arose between our country and great Britian over the ownership of what is now Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and part of Montana and Wyoming.

There was still another claim of right to Oregon, and it was that when Spain ceded Florida she also ceded her right to all country north of California, which she laid claim to as part of Louisiana.

What Mr. Bryan is pleased to call "commercial greed" had a great deal to do with the acquisition of Oregon. Captain Gray was a fur trader and was after skins, which were to be marketed in China. It was the influence of Thomas Jefferson, then retired to Monticello, but still the paramount factor in government affairs, which prompted John Jacob Astor to organize the Pacific Fur Company, found trading posts throughout the northwest, and so hold the country for the United States.

In those days this vast wilderness, inhabited only by savage Indians, and scarcely less savage trappers and traders of all nations, was farther from Washington than the Philippines now are, and yet Jefferson foresaw that it possessed commercial advantages, and he did not regard the commercial spirit as an evidence of inordinate greed as Mr. Bryan now affects to do.

Not much of a lesson can be drawn from the government of Oregon because, from 1805 to 1848, Oregon had no recognized form of government save what government the settlers themselves voluntarily formed, supplemented by certain governmental functions exercised by a chartered American fur company ultimately consolidated with a chartered British fur company. A territorial form of government was organized in 1848 and the next year Oregon bceame a state in the American Union.

EXPANDED AMERICA.

No. 5.

The Conquest and Colonization of Texas and California.

We have in the conquest and colonization of Texas and California, fine examples of that imperialism, that militarism and that criminal aggression of which Mr. Bryan and his partisans so bitterly complain.

Thomas Jefferson bought Texas as a part of Louisiana, but the boundary between Texas and Mexico had never been clearly defined, and when Spain ceded Florida to the United States Texas was ignorantly ceded to Spain as a part of the transaction.

Shortly afterward Mexico gained her liberty from Spain and retained possession of Texas.

Mexico, in 1829, ordained that there should be no slavery in Texas. The southern planters saw in this another menace to their peculiar institution, as Florida had been for a generation, and turned their eyes covetously upon Texas.

They began to settle the country.

President Jackson tried to buy Texas in 1830, but Mexico refused ts sell and prohibited the immigration of Americans into Texas.

That did not make any difference, and settlement, with slaves, went steadily on—a conquest by pioneers backed by the southern sentiment that there must be more slave territory to preserve the balance of power of slave states with free states within the Union.

Texas declared her independence of Mexico in 1836. Her independence was acknowledged by our government the same year. There was war between Texas and Mexico, and volunteers for the Texan army were openly recruited throughout the United States. Texas was annexed to the United States in 1844 by resolution of the American Congress ratified by the Texas Legislature.

We wanted Texas back again very soon after we had given it away. We could not buy it because Mexico was proud and would not sell, so we planted filibustering expeditions in it, fought for it under cover of a local government, conquered it and annexed it, knowing that such annexation meant war with Mexico. We wanted that war, too.

The friends of James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President, openly declared that they wanted war with Mexico and would make it a war of conquest. The institution of slavery wanted still more slave territory to hold the balance of power with the fast growing free states.

The result of that war was the annexation of California, and all between California and the Louisiana purchase. True, we paid Mexico 15 million dollars, and forgave 3¼ millions of claims against Mexico, but that was as though one should rob another of a gold watch and hand back a nickel for conscience's sake. The money was paid to appease the north with a pretense of purchase.

The conquest of Texas and California by the Democratic party in the interest of an extension of slavery, and not of liberty, resulted in the destruction of slavery, for it aroused and solidified northern anti-slavery sentiment.

By reason of this overruling and unintended result that colonization and conquest have proven a supreme blessing to the United States and to the country colonized and annexed. No citizen of the Republic now regrets it, and for the reason that the Republican party, the party of human liberty, came into existence and made free the country conquered from Mexico.

The consent of the 6,000 Spanish and Mexicans in California, the 200,000 Indians in the annexed territory, and the many thousand Mexicans in New Mexico and Texas was not asked or obtained. The consent of the Texans was given by the Texas legislature and not by the Texas people, but as the Texas people came there for that purpose they may fairly be presumed to have consented to annexation.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which this imperial territory was acquired, provided that Congress should determine when and how that territory should be admitted as states. Several states have been carved out of it, and three more are knocking at the door for admission to the sisterhood of states.

Meantime, they are governed by the imperial power of the President and Congress, except in so far as Congress has especially conferred upon them, in their territorial forms of government, certain rights and a certain participation in constitutional powers and privileges which they could not enjoy until Congress had so acted. They are only partially self governing. Their governors and judges may be removed any day by the President and new ones appointed in their places. They are dependent colonies, of the grade of British colonies of the second class. They belong to the United States, but are not a part of the United States, inasmuch as they have no voice in the affairs of the nation. And yet their people are perfectly free and enjoy the fullest local self government.

We have seen that up to and including the annexation of Texas and conquest of California, the history of American expansion has been a history of Democratic or Jeffersonian expansion policy.

That in no single instance, excepting that of Texas, was the consent of the governed ever asked for or tendered, but that the acquisition of Louisiana was directly contrary to the wishes of the white people living within the purchased territory.

That the essential consideration which determined acquisition in each instance was the industrial and commercial advantage of the United States.

That all these acquisitions were either by conquest, discovery, or found an extra-constitutional warrant in what was believed to be a paramount national advantage, as laid down by Jefferson in making the Louisiana purchase.

Finally, that the policy of Jefferson and the democracy in this regard has been justified by time and approved by the nation



Bryan: "Here! Where are you fellows going?"
They: "No use in hanging around a dead mule."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

Registration closes throngout the State of California September 26. The man who does not register by that date will lose his vote in the coming election.

There are over 300,000 voters in the State of California who may express their political sentiments at the polls if they comply with the law and register.

California was carried for McKinley in 1896 by only 1987 votes. If two Republicans in the hundred had remained at home or neglected to qualify the Republicans would have been beaten in this state.

We want no such chances taken this year.

You think: "Well, now, I must go and register," but you don't. The first thing you know the 26th of September will pass by and then you can't.

You will feel sorry but your feeling sorry will not help McKinley and Roosvelt to carry the election.

Better have your sorry spell now, repent and go and register. It only takes just so long, is not much of a job anyhow and is a part of your duty as a citizen.

Suffrage is an obligation as well as a privilege

The Republican party expects every Republican to do his duty.

REPUBLICAN TICKET AND PLATFORM.

The following is the Republican electoral ticket to be voted for at the coming election together with the excellent platform upon which California Republicans are to stand:

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:

Samuel M. Shortridge of San Francisco.
William J. Barrett of Los Angeles.

ELECTORS:

J. W. Ryan of Humboldt.
Harold T. Power of Placer.
William R. Davis of Alameda.
C. B. Bodie of San Francisco.
Frank McGowan of San Francisco.
Warren R. Porter of Santa Cruz.
James McFadden of Orange.

The Republican party of California, by its convention, heartily indorses the platform adopted by the Republican national convention at Philadelphia as enunciating a declaration of principles the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the successful home and foreign policy of the present administration, and which, under continued Republican control, promises a national future even more brilliant in achievement than the past.

We pledge our loyal support to that wise and upright statesman, William McKinley, who, amid new and perplexing problems, has constantly pursued a policy which has made him the very exemplification of the highest type of American statesmanship, and earned for him and the country that he loves and serves world-wide respect and honor. With such a leader, associated with that typical young American, Theodore Roosvelt, whose courage in war and brilliant political record in peace have given him a place in the hearts of our people, we may well look forward to glorious victory in November and continued national prosperity during the ensuing four years.

We indorse and approve the able, fearless and economical manner in which the state government has been conducted by our governor, Henry T. Gage, and commend our senators and representatives in congress for the faithful performance of their trusts.

We recognize the importance to this coast and to the country of the construction of the Nicaragua canal under government ownership and control, and pledge our party's earnest and continued efforts to secure the early commencement and completion of the work.

We favor the conservation of all available waters for the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands, and liberal appropriations by congress for that purpose, supplemented by the co-operation of the states directly interested. Such policy to be initiated by the collaboration of the federal and state governments in a thorough investigation of our water supply and the best methods of utilizing the same.

We indorse the action that has been taken to secure as a permanent possession to the whole people the great forests situated in our mountain ranges, and earnestly recommend that our senators and representatives in congress support by their votes and influence the establishment of national reservations, in order that these forests may be saved from destruction and our water supply preserved.

We favor such legislation as will prevent the acquisition of lands chiefly valuable for petroleum, asphaltum and other minerals under the guise of lieu land and forest reserve exchange selections, and we request our senators and representatives in congress to use all honorable means to prevent fraud in that way and secure such legislation as will protect the miners of the state from oppression and blackmail.

We demand the prevention of the importation of cheap alien labor, the continuance and re-enactment of the present Chinese exclusion laws, and appropriate legislation prohibiting the immigration of Japanese and other contract laborers.

We favor the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the regulation of primary elections and the enactment of such laws as will make it effective and insure fair primaries.

We favor appropriate legislation for the permanent improvement of our roads and highways.

We fully recognize the importance of the great work that the state university is doing toward the intellectual and industrial development of the state. We recognize also that the demands upon it in both these directions have so outgrown its income as to seriously threaten its usefulness. We therefore pledge our party to an increase of the revenues of the state university through the coming legislature sufficient to maintain its efficiency.

We congratulate our state and its people upon the semi-centennial of its admission to the union, and rejoice that our government is making California the gateway and center of Oriental trade, developing our resources, creating a market for our products and portending for our state a future still more glorious than its golden past.

Confident in the justice of our cause, in the wisdom of our doctrine and in the ability and patriotism of our candidates, we submit the foregoing declaration of our political faith to the voters of California for their approval at the polls.

A TON OF ORATORY.

Speaking at Chicago on Labor day, from the same platform with Mr. Bryan, Governor Roosvelt said:

"When we come to dealing with our social and industrial needs, remedies, rights and wrongs, a ton of oratory is not worth an ounce of hard-headed, kindly common sense. The fundamental law of healthy political life in this great republic is that each man shall in deed and not merely in word be treated strictly on his worth as a man; that each shall do full justice to his fellow and in return shall exact full justice from him."

And immediately, nothing daunted, Mr. Bryan followed with a ton of oratory.

With one breath Mr. McKinley is accused of being an imperialistic autocrat with his eye on a throne to be substituted for the presidental chair. With the next he is accused of a craven submissiveness to British influence. The inconsistency of the two contentions does not disturb the Bryanistic vociferators. They are as imperturbable as they are incorrigible.

It is noticeable that most of those who are speaking with so much sympathetic satisfaction of Lincoln Republicanism were not Lincoln Republicans when Lincoln was a Republican. They stood over against him on the other side.



The Druggist Knows It is the Best.

"After having a mishap, I suffered with pain in my left side and a lingering cough which grew worse and worse," writes Mrs. Cora Brooks, of Martin, Franklin County, Georgia. "Last spring I got past doing anything and my husband went to the drug store and called for Wine of C——, and the merchant recommended Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, so he bought one bottle. I began to take it as directed in the pamphlet wrapped around the bottle. The book said if the disease was complicated with cough to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription' alternately, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, on rising every morning. Mr. Brooks went back to the drug store and got the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I took it as directed. The cough left me at once and I began to get better so rapidly my husband was astonished at my improvement. I am now able to work on the farm and also do the washing for two familes."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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JACKSON, CAL.
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Attorney-at-Law
JACKSON, CAL.
Office: Farley building, Summit street.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law
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Office: Spagnoli block, Courthouse square.

J. W. CALDWELL
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DR. E. V. LONIGO
Physician and Surgeon
JACKSON, CAL.
Office: Webb building, Main street. Residence: Broadway, near Marre's Hotel. Telephone Main 463.

DR. A. M. GALL
Physician and Surgeon
JACKSON, CAL.
Office in Weil & Renno building, Main Street.

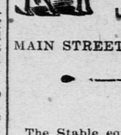
M. C. SIMMONS
Physician and Surgeon
SUTTER CREEK, CAL.
Office: Richards building. Residence: Sutter Hotel.

DR. J. H. GILES
Physician and Surgeon
SUTTER CREEK, CAL.
Office: Eureka Street, one block east of Main

DENTISTS.

DR. C. A. HERRICK
—— DENTIST ——
JACKSON, CAL.
Office in Kay building. Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Union Stables
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MAIN STREET - - JACKSON, CAL.
—M. NEWMAN, Prop.
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Special Attention Paid to Transient Stock.
Large stable and yard for use of teamsters. Telegrams answered free of cost. 2-23-tf

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BUILDERS OF WATER WHEELS OF latest and most approved patterns, and all kinds of sheet iron pipe. Every description of mining and milling machinery made at the shortest notice. We desire to call the attention of blacksmiths and other workers in iron to the fact that we keep constantly on hand a large and complete stock of bar, refined and Norway iron, gas pipe, gas fittings, etc., which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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THE AMADOR LEDGER

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS BY

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P. BUFFINGTON : : : : Editor and Manager

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 14, 1900



FOR PRESIDENT - -

WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT -

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

AMONG the especially noteworthy electric displays in San Francisco, during the recent festivities, may be mentioned the clock tower at the Ferry Building, foot of Market, which was artistic to a degree; the "Chronicle" building, robed and wreathed in many-hued garlands of electric lamps, an effect bordering on the gorgeous; Hale Bro's. new building, unique, historical and dazzling; the Emporium, S. N. Wood's, Native Sons' Hall, Court House and hundreds of others that might be mentioned. The "Examiner's" electric bear was a master stroke and elicited much favorable comment. The "Call" and other newspaper buildings in the city were also appropriately decorated and illuminated.

The observance of Admission Day in San Francisco, 1900, will pass into history as the greatest birthday celebration California has ever had. Therefore, all honor to the Native Sons and Native Daughters through whose love of State the great event was brought about.

SENATOR STEWART thus pushes his charge of treason against Mr. Bryan: "Treason is defined in the Constitution as levying war against the United States or adhering to their enemies and giving aid and comfort. Does any one doubt that the arguments of Mr. Bryan and his so-called anti-imperial league in favor of Aguinaldo and his followers encourages the rebels to continue the war? For what purpose is literature from the United States, advocating the independence of the rebels circulated throughout the island, if it is not to brace up the flagging energy of the guerillas and induce them to continue their bloody work until Bryan can give them independence? Why does not Mr. Bryan or some of his friends attempt to disprove the charge of Gen. Lawton that it is the so-called anti-imperial league in America which keeps up the war? Is not this treason? Has not this advocacy of the independence of the Tagals aided and encouraged them to continue the struggle? If so, why is that not treason?"

HON. WM. H. MILLS, of the land department of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, accompanied by his family sailed for America on Wednesday last. Mr. Mills has had sole charge of the Southern Pacific exhibit at the Paris Exhibition, and he has rendered distinguished service. He will remain a few days in New York and arrive in San Francisco about the first of next month. The result of Mr. Mill's excellent management of the exhibit, and the great ability he has shown in the discharge of the important commission entrusted to him, means much for California industries. He has performed a great service for the State, the influence of which will last for all time.

J. F. DONOVAN, of Havana, isn't one of those who are in doubt about of the future of Cuba. He said on that subject: "Within a very short time, the sugar industry will be booming as it never boomed before. The plantations are now being gotten in shape for planting, and all over the island signs of a resumption of activity can be seen. One of the largest corporations on the island has recently purchased six hundred thousand acres of rich sugar land on Cape Nipe, and has ordered ten plantation locomotives from an American firm."

THE recent visitation upon Galveston, Texas, surpasses in horror any other storm known to have visited this continent. Thousands lost their lives, while as many more were injured, and millions of dollars of property has been destroyed. The people of the nation have nobly come to the assistance of the unfortunate sufferers. What was once the pride of the Lone-Star State is now a mass of ruins. Desolation reigns throughout the city.

THE members of the Jackson Parlor, N. S. G. W., arrayed in new uniforms and headed by their beautiful banner reflected credit on old Amador during the parade in San Francisco, last Monday.

MAJOR GENERAL OTIS has been assigned to active duty again. He has command of the Military Department of the Lakes, with headquarters in Chicago. He succeeds General Joe Wheeler, who was retired last Monday, Sept. 10th.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

The Text of the Platform Adopted by the Republican State Convention.

The Republican party of California, by its convention, hereby indorses the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia as enunciating a declaration of principles, the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the successful home and foreign policy of the present administration, and which, under continued Republican control, promises a national future even more brilliant in achievement than the past.

We pledge our loyal support to the wise and upright statesman, William McKinley, who amid new and perplexing problems has consistently pursued a policy which has made him the very exemplification of the highest type of American statesmanship and earned for him and the country that he loves and serves world wide respect and honor.

With such a leader, associated with that typical young American, Theodore Roosevelt, whose courage in war and brilliant political record in peace have given him a place in the hearts of our people, we may well look forward to glorious victory in November and continued national prosperity during the ensuing four years.

We indorse and approve the able, fearless and economical manner in which the State government has been conducted by our Governor, Henry T. Gage, and commend our Senators and Representatives in Congress for the faithful performance of their trusts.

We recognize the importance to this coast and to the country of the construction of the Nicaragua canal and Government ownership and control, and pledge our party's earnest and continued efforts to secure the early commencement and completion of the work.

We favor the conservation of all available waters for the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands and liberal appropriations by Congress for that purpose, supplemented by the co-operation of the States interested. Such policy to be initiated by the collaboration of the Federal and State governments in a thorough investigation of our water supply and the best methods of utilizing the same.

We indorse the action that has been taken to secure as a permanent possession of the whole people the great forests situated in our mountain range, and earnestly recommend that Senators and Representatives in Congress support by their votes and influence the establishment of national reservations in order that these forests may be saved from destruction and our water supply preserved.

We favor such legislation as will prevent the acquisition of lands chiefly valuable for petroleum, asphaltum and other minerals, under the guise of lieu land and forest reserve exchange selections, and we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to prevent fraud in that way and secure such legislation as will protect the miners of the State from oppression and blackmail.

We demand the prevention of the importation of cheap alien labor, the continuance and re-enactment of the present Chinese exclusion laws and appropriate legislation prohibiting the immigration of Japanese and other contract laborers.

We favor the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the regulation of primary elections and the enactment of such laws as will make it effective and insure fair primaries.

We favor appropriate legislation for the permanent improvement of our roads and highways.

We fully recognize the importance of the great work that the State University is doing toward the intellectual and industrial development of the State. We recognize also that the demands upon it in both these directions have so outgrown its income as to seriously threaten its usefulness. We therefore pledge our party to an increase of the revenue of the State University through the coming Legislature sufficient to maintain its efficiency.

We congratulate our State and its people upon the semi-centennial of its admission to the Union, and rejoice that the policy of our Government is making California the gateway and center of Oriental trade, developing our resources, creating markets for our products and portending for our State a future more glorious than its golden past.

Confident in the justice of our cause, in the wisdom of our doctrine, in the ability and patriotism of our candidates, we submit the foregoing declaration of our political faith to the voters of California for their approval at the polls.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Excelsior Parlor, N. S. G. W., made a very creditable appearance in the mammoth Admission Day parade in San Francisco.

The Jackson folks appeared to enjoy the festivities at San Francisco with true holiday spirit. They did credit to the mother lode.

The fog and sea breeze did not add to the comfort of spectators during the parade at San Francisco, Monday, but those in line did not suffer with heat and there was no fear of sunstroke.

Probably 125,000 to 150,000 visitors helped San Francisco celebrate the State's birthday. Excellent order prevailed throughout. The police arrangements were perfect, and Chief Sullivan and his staff of able officers deserve much credit.

Judge R. C. Rust, Grand President of the Grand Parlor N. S. G. W., and Mrs. Gett, Grand President N. D. G. W., led the Grand March at the Pavilion Ball, San Francisco, Tuesday night. The Judge and his distinguished partner did the honors admirably.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Ed. Turner, wife of the President of Excelsior Parlor No. 31, N. S. G. W., the editor of the LEDGER had an excellent unobstructed view of the entire parade. It was an imposing sight, and one to be remembered for a half century at least.

San Francisco was never more brilliantly illuminated than during the recent Admission Day celebration.

Grand President R. C. Rust was among the distinguished few who breakfasted with Gov. Gage at the Palace Hotel, Tuesday morning.

FROM PARIS.

A Description of Excursions Made By Cook's Vans.

[From our regular correspondent.]

No one visiting Paris can have failed to see the great vans of Cook's excursionists which daily traverse the boulevards. Here is a French Journalist's description of his enemy the English visitor.

I climb into the immense wagon which is to carry me across Paris, in company with Cook's English tourists. It is ten o'clock in the morning, the loungers watch us with that half curious, half cynical manner that the Parisian assumes when he looks at strangers. A boy passing on a bicycle calls out in the only English he knows, "English, oh yes." But the English do not pay attention. They seem to ignore the presence of the people who are looking at them. Next to me, on a seat of the wagon, imperturably smoking a short wooden pipe, a dry and thin personage of some forty years, with a face as sharp as a razor, dressed in golf pantaloons, a straw hat with very narrow brim, woolen stockings and shoes with quadruple soles, delights in his "splendid isolation." During the entire journey this man does not speak a word. In watching him the saying of a philosopher comes to my mind, "The Englisman himself is an Island."

The spectacle of these impenetrable citizens of free England, however, causes us a certain admiring surprise. Their surprise of discipline and punctuality is even more astonishing than their impassibility. The departure of Cook's wagons is set for ten o'clock; at five minutes of ten, they are there—men, women, children, no one is lacking. And there are a thousand of them that Thos. Cook and Son carry daily around Paris this year of the Exposition. They arrive without haste and take their places without pushing, in a precise and correct manner. It is done without noise, without discussion, without complaint. Imagine a thousand French people of both sexes to dispose of in this way. Hear the criticisms, the disputes, the things to see to the last moment, the shoving! See the women especially, their faces flushing at being assigned a place they did not expect: "I told you so—it's always the same way—how badly managed it is—how can one travel in this way—how hot it is."

The British tourists do not quarrel. If they have an observatien to make, they address themselves quietly to the manager, yielding at the first good reason given, nodding the head and saying, "Well, well." They do not even complain of the heat. They endure it stoically, as a companion whose rights they respect.

But our wagon moves; drawn by five bay horses, driven by a French postilion gaily along the boulevards. I examine my companions. They belong to the commercial small shop class of London, and all, men and women, are ugly, of that English ugliness that strikes us more than the French ugliness because we are not so used to it. From the big classic Britisher, with the head of a bull and projecting eyes with glances that seem like the clenched fist of a boxer, to the thin, close shaven Englishman with a face like a fish, whose lower jaw seems to feel such a repugnance for the upper one that it steadily retreats from it; passing to the plump Englishman—all shades of masculine ugliness are represented. On the other hand, only one type of feminine ugliness, that thin type, a frame without hips, without bosom, without sex, with numberless sharp angles, the vegetarian Englishwoman.

The bearing of the men, the dresses of the women, suit the ugliness of the types. The middle-class English, traveling in parties, have evidently no desire to please. They dress in a practical manner, without a trace of coquetry. The flannel shirts of the men, the cotton waists of the women, lack elegance, chic, style. And on the faces of these appears no desire to correct by art the disgraces of nature.

The Madeleine—the Elysee—the Arc de Triomphe. At each stage the wagon stops everybody rises. The guide, standing on the step of the carriage, rapidly repeats his lesson. They listen with the same seriousness that they give to a sermon on Sundays. My neighbor imperturbably smokes his pipe and remains "splendidly isolated." He recalls to me that globe trotter who had been around the world three times, and brought back only the names and menus of the hotels. A very old man, with a venerable white beard, sits down at once and resumes reading the Times; an angular old lady studies her red backed guide book. Below, a couple—bride and groom on their wedding journey—hold hands and gaze into vacancy. They, too, are "splendidly isolated."

We come to the Exposition, with its dazzling whiteness, its domes, its heterogeneous buildings, its various pavilions, thrown on the two sides of the Seine, the Eiffel Tower raising its iron lace work over all. I have a sudden hope, for the faces are raised, the muscles tremble, exclamations are heard, and a grunt issues from beside me. I believe that at last their impassibility is conquered and that they are about to admire. But the wagon moves on, and the mask falls as if they were ashamed of their fugitive abandon. But here we are at the Invalides, the Tomb of Napoleon, and the faces become grave; they repeat the name with awe. The dome is bathed in pale blue light, and the Christ over the altar is radiant with gold and sunshine. The guide mouths the explanation and they hang on his words. Then they go slowly out followed by the hostile glances of three old French soldiers. And as I pass out last, one of them looks at me challengingly, and mutters something that sounds like "Va donc Buller."

How Is Your Wife?

Has she lost her beauty? If so constipation, indigestion, sick headache, are the principal causes, Karl's Clover Root Tea has cured these ills for half a century. Price 25c and 50c. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist. *

SALVATION ARMY IRRIGATORS.

Irrigation Engineer from the Punjab to Inspect Our Methods.

The irrigation farms of the Salvation Army are attracting considerable notice. In Colorado the Army has one farm of a thousand acres and is about to add another thousand. It has another farm in California and the movement generally is looked upon as of some economic importance.

Commander Booth-Tucker invited his friend E. A. Pargiter, a government irrigation engineer of the Punjab, India, to visit the irrigation farms of the Salvation Army and Mr. Pargiter is now in this country on a two years' leave of absence.

"I intend also to study irrigation in the United States for my own benefit" said Mr. Pargiter in an interview at San Francisco. "Methods and conditions here are quite different from in India, where I have been connected with the Public Works for some fifteen years."

Mr. Partiger upheld the Indian government in its treatment of the famine question. "India," he said, "has reclaimed vast areas through building permanent irrigation works for the watering of arid lands which cannot grow crops without irrigation, and this has wonderfully improved the condition of the people living in those districts. There are now about 5,000,000 acres benefited by a system of irrigation works.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

"Irrigation is under government control in India. This has proved by far the most satisfactory method and the best for the people. There have been many large private irrigation projects but the government has found it necessary sooner or later to control them for the reason that investments in large irrigation enterprises do not yield an immediate return on the money and private capital is not willing to wait eight or ten or even fifteen years for an investment to begin to pay. But the government can wait, and finally will secure good interest on its money. Some of the districts return a profit to the government as high as 70 and 75 per cent. Rice and sugar land is charged for irrigation about $3 per acre. The charge for cotton lands is $2. For wheat and barley lands $1 is the charge.

THE FAMINE.

"Irrigation can hardly solve the famine question for the reason that the famines occur in regions where some years there is ample rainfall for the crops. The drouth comes along generally about once in ten years and while an irrigation system would avert trouble for that year, during the other nine years it would not be patronized. The stricken districts have suffered a drought for three years in succession this time, something which will probably never happen again for fifty or one hundred years. When it rains in those districts there is more than enough of it. Irrigation is then utterly of no use."

STORAGE RESERVOIRS—PROSPERITY.

"Colorado should be the greatest agricultural state in the west. In its sandy plains and valleys there is as much gold as in its mountains. The only difference is in the process of getting it out. For the one the plow and the harvester are used. For the other the pick and drill are necessary. Colorado needs more farmers. A thickly settled agricultural region builds up cities. It makes a prosperous state." Denver "Times."

And this possibility of upbuilding and development through agriculture will apply to all the great arid west as soon as its land shall have been reclaimed and made productive through the construction of great storage reservoirs and the conservation of the vast volumes of water which now flow uselessly to the sea.

BUILD THE RESERVOIRS.

In his last annual report the Secretary of the Interior, referring to the arid lands of the West, says:

"That this vast acreage, capable of sustaining and comfortably supporting, under a proper system of irrigation, a population of at least 50,000,000 people, should remain practically a desert, is not in harmony with the progress of the age or in keeping with the possibilities of the future." The federal government should devote a portion of its annual river and harbor appropriation to the building of the great storage reservoirs, the surveys for which have been made by the Geological Survey.

MEXICAN IRRIGATION.

The extensive arid regions of northern Mexico, are, it is reported, to be irrigated by canals through aid extended by the Mexican federal and state governments.

Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents, with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements, decisions in leading patent cases, etc., etc.

This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Do You Know

Consumption is preventable? Science has proven that, and also that neglect is suicidal. The worst cold or cough can be cured with Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. Sold on positive guarantee for over fifty years. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist. *

Take Notice.

All parties indebted to the late E. G. Freeman will confer a favor on the undersigned by calling at Freeman's General Variety Store, Jackson, Cal., and liquidating the same.

MRS. E. G. FREEMAN.
6-22-tf

McCall's Magazine.

By reference to our clubbing rates our readers will see that we furnish McCall's Magazine, an especial favorite with the ladies, and the AMADOR LEDGER, both one year for only $2.25. Each subscriber receives a McCall Magazine pattern, which is worth at least one-fifth of the price paid. If our people desire cheap and profitable reading we are prepared to furnish it. *

Peek's Addition now open for the sale of lots. These resident lots are the cream of the town. They are in town virtually, and yet up out of the dust and dirt. They are cheap. 3-2tf

Farm For Rent.

For sale or rent, on easy terms, fifty acres of land, under fence; good five-room house and cellar; also good barn and fine well of water. Property situated 1¼ miles from town. For further particulars, apply to C. O'Neil, Jackson, Cal. 9-7-tf

Is a Good Thing.

Muddy complexions, nauseating breath come from chronic constipation. Karl's Clover Root Tea is an absolute cure and has been sold for fifty years on an absolute guarantee. Price 25c and 50c. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist. *

The Finest Building Lots.

Remember that W. P. Peek has the finest building lots for sale in Jackson. Terms easy. See display advertisement in this paper. 3-2-tf

Ladies' fine muslin chemise, 20c, at Red Front. 8-24-tf

Call at the Red Front and examine those $1.00 Men's pants, aug3

BORN.

CHINN—At Jackson, Monday, September 10, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. John Chinn, a son.

MARRIED.

CASEY—ROBINSON—At the Episcopal Rectory, by Rev. Wm. Tuson, Saturday, September 8, 1900, Mr. John Casey to Miss Ida Robinson, both of Mokelumne Hill.

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior Court of the County of Amador, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Hawkins, deceased. Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

IT APPEARING TO THIS COURT BY THE petition this day presented and filed by Mary E. Hawkins, administratrix of the estate of Charles Hawkins, deceased, that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased to pay the expenses and charges of administration of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by this Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1900, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the town of Jackson, County of Amador, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said administratrix to sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published four successive weeks in the Amador Ledger, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in said county.

Done in open Court, this 8th day of September, 1900.

9-14-5t R. C. RUST, Judge.

Assessment Notice.

AMELIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Amador county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the ninth day of February, 1900, an assessment (No. 4) of Two and One-Half Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, No. 320 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California. And that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the thirteenth day of July, 1900, it was ordered that, under the provisions of Section 346 of the Civil Code of the State of California, publication of notice of assessment be begun anew; and that any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the thirteenth day of August, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1900, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

Office—No. 320 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California. jly30td

POSTPONEMENT.

The date of the delinquency of the foregoing assessment has been postponed to Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1900, and the day of sale from the 28th day of August, 1900, to FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

Office—No. 320 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California. aug24td

Notice.

United States Land Office,
Sacramento, California, July 30th, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE State of California, has applied to select the following tract, to wit:—Lot No. 2 of the Southeast ¼ of Section 33, T. 7 N., R. 13 E., Mt. D. B. & M., containing 33.48 acres, and has filed its lists for the same in this office; that the said lists are now open to the public for inspection and copies of the same have been conspicuously posted in this office for the inspection by persons interested and the public generally; protests or contests will be received by this office within sixty days from the date of first publication of this notice for said tract or subdivision of land wherein the same is claimed to be more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes.

SILAS PENRY, Register.

GEO. B. COSBY, Receiver.

First publication August 3, 1900. 10t

Tamale Factory

Marie Chavez, Proprietress.

TAMALES, SPANISH MEALS AND COFFEE SERVED

Custom Trade Solicited.

Everything first-class and satisfaction guaranteed.

Factory on Water street, between C. Ginocchio's residence and Garbarini Bros. shop, Jackson, Cal. aug17-1m

E. MARRE & BRO.

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in Importud and Domestic

Wines * Liquors * Cigars

JACKSON, CAL.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS FOR J. F. MARtell Cognac, Moet & Chaudon, White Seal and Private Cuvee Champagne; Morgan Bros.', Puerto de Santa Maria Sherries; Royal Wine Company, Oporto, Port Wines; Dubos Freres, Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes; CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY, Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, Walkerville, Ontario, Canada; John de Kuyper & Zoon, Rotterdam, Gin; Gilka Kuemmel, from J. A. Gilka, Berlin; Barthloomay Brewery Company, Rochester N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer; Dogshead Brand of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale (bottled by Read Bros., London); Cantrell & Cochrane, Belfast, Ginger Ale; Naglee Brandy; Reimported American Whiskies.

A. H. KUHLMAN

Contractor and Builder

Will do work in any part of Amador County. If you want to build, send a note to Jackson Postoffice and I will call on you. Estimates furnished without cost on any kind of building. Will make plans and specifications for you. mar2tf

It's Not Expensive

It's the quality that's high in Tea Garden ... Toboggan Maple Syrup and Pelican Louisiana Molasses.

For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if the goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

Pacific Coast Syrup Company
713-719 Sansome street, San Francisco

JACKSON BARGAIN STORE.

The Store That Does Things

Fall Goods are Already Knocking at Our Doors

That's why this clean-up sale is producing such startling bargains. Unless we can stretch the walls of this Store we won't have shelf room for them—so we have left profit out of consideration, even cost doesn't cut much of a figure. We are in deadly earnest and a clearance sale at this store does what it is intended it should do—CLEAR OUT GOODS

Shirt Waists 25c Think you could make one at that price? Good percale at that.

$1.00 waists for.....50c
$1.50 waists for.....75c
$2.00 waists for.....1.00

SHIRTING—Checked or striped, yard.....5c
Turkey Red Calico, oil colors, per yard.....4½c
Cotton Crash, good heavy grade 25 yards for.....$1.00
Tennis Flannel, good weight, nice colors, useful for comforters and wrappers, 25 yds for $1.00

BED SPREADS Full double bed size. Marseilles patterns, $1.25 kind.....65c

CALICO—Light or dark colors, fast at that, pretty patterns, 25 yards for.....$1.00
Navy Blue Calico, fast colors, per yard.....4½c
Fancy Ticking, worth 12½c a yard, for.....8½c
Muslin, good quality.....4c yard

SHOES OF MERIT Before we came to this town shoe prices were too high—you didn't notice it because you couldn't judge them, by comparing them with those that were rightly priced. Different now. Buyers are being educated; that's why our shoe trade grows so fast.

MEN'S CLOTHING The way our clothing trade grows satisfies us that cash buyers are well pleased with the values we offer. A good many were doubtful at first that such low prices could really buy satisfactory clothing—they know now. That's why we sell such quantities of suits. Black clay worsted suits, 4 button sacks, hand stitched colars and lapels, buttons firmly fastened, every thread pure wool, the $15 suits of other stores, here for $9.45.

Men's dress shoes, made by Geo. E. Keith, real vici kid, silk or kid tops, new lasts, equals the $3.50 shoes of other stores...$2.85
Women's dongola kid lace shoes, coin toes, patent leather tips, $2.00 kind, for.....$1.50

Jackson Bargain Store.

Glavinovich & Parker

JACKSON, CAL.

We are prepared to supply you with a full line of the nobbiest shirt waists, skirts, belts, gloves, ribbons; ladies' white, tan and black fancy hose, and - -

Ladies' muslin and knit underwear.

We have the most complete assortment of Men's furnishing goods, dry goods, etc.

Dealers in General Merchandise.

Peek's Addition

Choice lots in this sightly Addition for sale on terms to suit your own sack. Buy at once and secure the best. This is the coming Nob Hill of Jackson.

W. P. Peek, Owner, Jackson. 3-2-tf

Read Those Startling Books

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS
And Work of Rescue Missions

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM
Or the Chinese and their White Slaves

TRAFFIC IN BABIES
Or the Wail of the Children

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Leaves Plymouth 6:30 a. m.
Leaves Jackson 2:30 p. m.

JOHN STEINER, - Proprietor

PROGRESS OF LODE MINING

Peculiar Discoveries In the Central Hill.

GOOD WORK BEING DONE IN THE OVER TUNNEL

The Water Out of the Mt. Pleasant. Sixty-Horse Power Boiler for Ribbon Rock.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Prospect: Mike Rigney of the Ritter mine was in town Monday exhibiting some specimens of rock from the mine. What strikes a person at first sight is naturally the richness of the rock and next is its close resemblance to the rich specimen rock of the Sheep Ranch mine. When specimens from the two mines were mixed the most experienced miner could not tell which was which. There is no doubt but what the long sought for extension of the Sheep Ranch has been found. Though about four miles in a direct line from the Sheep Ranch, the Ritter is plainly on the same ledge. Experts who have examined the Ritter and are familiar with the other mine, say that the formation is identical. The Ritter bids fair to be one of the biggest mines in the county. It is probable that the whole stretch of country between the two mines along the line of the lode will be thoroughly prospected in the near future.

E. K. Stevenot has been inspecting the Oriolo mine this week in the interest of the directors. He will make his report at a meeting of that body in Stockton next week. We understand that the report will be exceptionally favorable, as there is a large quantity of good rock in sight in the mine.

Chronicle: Work on the old Central Hill gravel mine is concluded for the season. No water can now be obtained for a continuance until the rainy season sets in. At the last working, which was of a developing character, a rather singular bank is left, disclosing a page in the history of this interesting river bed which differs from any other yet found. Pure sulphur forms on the face of the bank in fungus-shaped exudations, and the little trickling stream from the bank is highly mineralized, and of an extremely saline nature. Further along is seen the perfect stump of a tree, rich in wood agate and specimens.

Record: A meeting of the directors of the Lightner mine was held here last Sunday, there being present Treasurer F. A. Aahn, President of the Santa Clara County Bank of Santa Cruz; Dr. Urquhart of Los Gatos, F. D. Cobb and C. M. Jackson of Stockton, the Eastlands of San Francisco, L. A. Redmond of Alameda, and F. P. Adams of Stockton. Considerable work was transacted, after which the property was examined and found to be in good condition. The party left Monday for the city.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

New Era: Preparations are being made to work the Densmore on a larger scale than ever before.

A. S. Graham, superintendent of the Esmeralda, is directing extensive development work on a group in the vicinity of the old Riverside mine.

At the Vine Spring, near the Densmore, the lower tunnel is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. Up to date developments have been quite satisfactory.

Samuel Tyack, of the well-known mining firm of Tyack & Parr, and who has been operating in this district for some time past, left Wednesday morning for Bodie in answer to a telegram from that place. He will return to Carters shortly.

The usual force continues on the Mountain Lily, at Five-Mile creek. Until recently the mill was kept running night and day, but owing to the shortage of the water supply the stamps are dropping on half time. The mine is looking first-class.

The Riverside mill is running steadily. The re-opening of the old mine has resulted in the uncovering of good rock, so reports say, with indications pointing to a long underground campaign. C. W. Knox is superintending operations for the owners—an Oakland company of which Steve Gage of the Southern Pacific is a prominent member.

Dennis Kelly, an old-time miner, is prospecting near the Von Tromp and finds some very rich rock, which is a promising indication of a good vein in that locality. The only trouble (purely imaginary) is that the veteran is working in the limestone, a formation that is generally condemned. Nevertheless "gold is where you find it," and Kelly is certainly attending to the finding and with glittering success.

Fair progress is being made in the over tunnel, on Bald Mountain, the lime-rock of lime having already been penetrated 70 feet. It is not thought that the belt exceeds 100 feet in width, when a slate formation will be encountered. This tunnel will open up for coping a large section of mining gronnd which in years past has proven a prolific yielder of pockets. All the many inches of gold secured were taken from shallow shafts, but the tunnel will permit an entire change in the system of mining, with every probability that the Over territory will eventually go on record as a high-class gold producer,

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Republican: It is reported from Grizzly Flat that since the water has been got out of the Mt. Pleasant, the new owners—Brown Bros.—have discovered a large body of good ore that gives them great encouragement. It is said that this ore body was plainly in sight but was passed over by the previous management. The mine was sold to Brown Bros. for $5000—a trifle considering its record. Some of the machinery that was shipped away by the former company is now brought back to do service again.

A large quantity of T rails purchased at Oroville was brought here this week for the Kimble mine. A small force is at work in the mine at present doing development work to open up some new ground and ventilate it, after which breasting will be re-commenced and the mill started.

Nugget: Development work is to be resumed at once at the Gopher-Boulder mine, Kelsey district. The mill will be started this week.

The big boiler at the old Blanchard mine on Weaver Creek has been moved to the Ribbon Rock mine on the mother lode, south of this city. The boiler, which will furnish sixty horse power, will be installed this week. Development work is being actively prosecuted at the mine. The shaft is now 215 feet in depth and it is said that it will be sunk to the 400 foot mark.

The sinking of the incline shaft on the Minnehaha mine, near Logtown, is still continued. The shaft is now nearly fifty feet in depth. Good ore is being hoisted from the shaft.

The shaft at the Larkin mine was down to the 600-foot mark yesterday morning. A new station at the 700 foot mark will be made early next week and a drift started to tap the ledge at that depth.

Tunnel No. 2 at the Hart Consolidated, near Garden Valley, has now been driven in the mountain side a distance of 170 feet. The owners of the mine expect to tap the ledge this week.

Good news comes from the Alpine mine. The incline shaft is down 125 feet. Last week a cross-cut was run, striking a well defined ledge which shows fine prospects. The men in charge of the development work are well satisfied with the outlook.

At the Angier mine south of town development work is being pushed forward. The shaft is down about 25 feet, good ore is being taken out and the 2-stamp mill recently erected for prospecting purposes is doing good work. Should the mine come up to expectations a larger mill of the same make will be put on the property. Mr. Smith, the inventor of the mill, returned to San Francisco Wednesday.

A large force of men are at work on the Horseshoe Bar gravel mine near Josephine.

We are informed that the Little Gem mine near Josephine has suspended operations.

Married In Oakland.

Miss Sadie Wrigglesworth, one of Aukum's fairest belles, and Harry K. Putnam were quietly married at the home of the groom's sister in Oakland, Sept. 4, 1900, by Rev. P. M. Spencer.

The bride looked very handsome, attired in a costume of white silk, trimmed in white silk lace and pearls, with white kid slippers and white kid gloves. She carried in her hand a beautiful bouquet of lilies, and looked very beautiful with the long silk bridal veil sweeping over her dark tresses. The groom was becomingly attired in a black dress suit.

The parlor was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. After the ceremony the dining room doors were thrown open and a bounteous lunch was partaken of. Many nice presents were received.

The young couple have the best wishes of their many friends.

They expect to make their future home in Oakland.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Superior Court will convene on September 17th, when the following matters will probably be heard.

Estate of G. Boichegrain—Trial of contest to will to be set.

Estate of Mary Ryan—Hearing on return of sale of real estate

Estate of Mary McHugo—Hearing on return of sale of real estate.

Estate of D. Marchini—Hearing on petition for letters of administration.

Estate of Clara Podesta—Hearing on petition for letters of administration.

Estate of J. Kelugeroz—Hearing on petition for probate of will.

Mary E. Harmon vs Elizabeth Speer et al—Argument on demurrer.

Giulia Oneto vs B. Oneto—Motion for order to pay plaintiff's expenses and attorney fees.

Information Wanted.

The LEDGER is in receipt of a communication from Henry Malongress of Houston, Texas, asking for information regarding the whereabouts of the heirs of Joseph Ellery, who was in Shelby county, Texas, in 1840, also of the heirs of John F. Wood, who was a resident of Houston county, Texas, in 1840.

Any information relating to the above will be greatly received by Henry Malongress, 1506 Chartres, Houston, Texas.

To Build a Mill.

Ed Kay left Saturday morning for a mining property in Nevada county, about 14 miles from Nevada City. Mr. Kay will have charge of the construction of a 10-stamp quartz mill.

We understand that V. S. Garbarini had secured the contract, but owing to the work he has charge of in this county he was not able to get away just yet, so he sent Mr. Kay in his place.

Republican Convention.

Next Monday, Sept. 17, the Republicans of the county will assemble in convention in Sutter Creek. An Assemblyman is to be selected and a Supervisor each for Townships 1, 2 and 4. The work will no doubt be carefully attended to, otherwise the party will suffer on the 6th day of November next.

Uncalled-for Letters.

Letters remaining unclaimed in the Jackson, Cal., Postoffice, for the week ending September 14, 1900:

Clark, H. H.	Darling Bros.
Garbarini, Giovani	Newcomb, E. L.
Noce, E. L.	Riela, Salvatore

G. C. FOLGER, Postmaster.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

One of Aukum's Fair Belles Is Married.

THE AMADOR CITY SCHOOL HAS BEEN OPENED

Quartz Mine On the Stevens Ranch To Be Worked.—An Abundance of Hay.

AUKUM, Sept. 9, 1900.—Sheep men are driving their herds from the mountains to the markets of the valley towns and cities. The people along the route are being supplied with mutton of an excellent quality.

The past week has been cold and cloudy.

John French has moved his family into temporary quarters on the ranch he recently purchased from Mrs. Cooper. He is preparing to build a comfortable residence on the property.

Austin Votaw and sister, Miss Ida, and John Yager have recently returned from San Francisco.

After spending a few weeks with relatives in Placerville. Mrs. Emma Tyler is again with her friends here. Mrs. Tyler is from Bridgeport.

Richard Flowers recently had a finger cut off and another badly injured by a circular saw in the mill of Perry & Barkley, at Omo. At this writing he is on his way to Plymouth, where medical treatment and advice will be had. The injuries cause the patient much inconvenience, besides the intense pain.

Harry K. Putman of Oakland and Miss Sadie A. Wrigglesworth of Aukum, were married Tuesday, September 4th, in Oakland by Rev. Paul Mansfield Spencer, at the home of the groom's mother and sisters. Both young people are well known in this community and command the honorable respect of all. Their many friends here unite in wishing the young couple a continuous calm on the broad sea of life now before them. May the holy bonds that bind them together, be ever firm, and may they live a happy life, until Death shall make a claim. Great pains were taken by those interested in the life-long welfare of the newly married to have everything in perfect order at the home. The parlor was most beautifully decked with evergreens and flowers. The bride wore a beautiful dress of white silk trimmed with lace, pearls and satin ribbon. The veil was crowned with cream tea roses. In her hand she held a bouquet of Easter lilies. The groom appeared in a becoming suit of black, high collar, white tie and dark gloves. With this event a portion of the light, love and cheerfulness of one household has gone to brighten, cheer and make happy the home of another.

Mrs. May Cooper has had her house repaired. A new roof is among the improvements.

The Farnsworth brothers have suspended work on their mine, until another season. L. A. W.

AUKUM, Sept. 9, 1900.—Our little burg was given quite a surprise last week, for on Tuesday morning, one of our charming young ladies, Miss Sadie Wrigglesworth, left for Carbondale; from there she took the train for Oakland, where she was married to Harry K. Putnam at the home of his mother. The have the best wishes of their many friends.

None Hite of Plymouth paid Aukum a visit last Sunday.

Quite a number of ladies of this place attended the quilting at Evening Shade last Saturday.

Mrs. Stumpff came down from the mountains last Sunday, returning Tuesday.

Myrtle Bell was the guest of Mrs. Frankie Burns last Wednesday.

Fredie and Lucie Granger of Shenandoah Valley are stopping at Mrs. Chas. Bell's.

Andrew Bargala passed through here Saturday.

Mrs. J. Leventon and daughter, Ethel, of Cedar Grove, were visitors at Uno Sunday.

Joe Wrigglesworth Jr., wife and children, are visiting at Pine Grove.

Jennie Wells, who has been working at Mrs. Wrigglesworth's for the past week, returned home Saturday.

Mr. King and family, who have been living on Mr. Wade's place, have moved into Hayward and Lane's house.

Fute Forbes of Shenandoah Valley paid Aukum a visit last Sunday.

Bertha Bell is visiting at Crain's at this writing. NOME.

AMADOR CITY.

John Waters Is Thrown From a Wagon and Injured.

AMADOR CITY, Sept. 11, 1900.—Mr. Coleman came up from Gilroy last Wednesday to take charge of the Amador school for the ensuing year.

Mr. Jno. Palmer left Saturday for an extended visit with friends and relatives at San Francisco. Before returning he will visit at Pacific Grove and at Oroville.

John R. Tregloan is spending a few days at the city.

Miss Ida Smith of the Kennedy is the guest of Misses Blanche and Fern Martin.

Mrs. A. Noce of the Oneida visited relatives at this place Sunday.

Mrs. Martell, of Martell's Station, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fallon.

Elmer Boydson and Samuel Bono of Volcano were in town last week

Mrs. Wildman and Mrs. Ross of Sutter Creek visited Mrs. Thos. Chichizola last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ousbey, accompanied by Miss Jessie Mitchell, visited relatives here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell spent Saturday with Mrs. Peters.

Mrs. W. A. Palmer, accompanied by her little nephew, Leland Hammack, returned to her home in Oroville last Friday, after a pleasant visit with relatives at Bunker Hill and Amador City.

With Mr. Coleman, a very competent teacher, at the helm, Amador school opened Monday the 10th inst. Opening day was a week later than had been expected, owing to a few cases of smallpox. Mr. Coleman has three very able and competent teachers for assistants in the persons of Misses Nora Connors, Cora Wrigglesworth and Daisy Fox.

A very quiet wedding was that which bound John Davies and Mrs. Rogers together for life Wednesday morning of last week. The ceremony was performed by Justice Goldner at Jackson. Both parties are well known to the people of Amador. May the union ever be happy and propitious.

Monday afternoon, while hauling a load of hay to Mr. Thos. Chichizola, John Waters of Quartz Mountain was thrown from the wagon, caused by the wagon tipping over, and hurt. As yet we have not learned whether the injuries are serious or not.

"E. LOIS."

WILLOW SPRINGS.

Buying Horses For The United States Government.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Sept. 12, 1900.—John Gambert of this place and Mr. Bawley of Fair Play have been buying horses for the government and have succeeded in securing a band of excellent stock.

E. A. Hall of Willow Springs and E. Dooley of Ione have reopened their quartz mine on the Stevens ranch.

Mrs. Wait is in Sacramento and will be absent about a month.

Hay is abundant and of good quality, but the farmers complain of a short grain crop. Probably one of the best crops in this vicinity this year is that of Mr. Wait's. His wheat crop went twenty-three bushels to the acre, barley thirty and oats fifty.

Charles Littlefield started for his mine in Lassen county about ten days ago, which he recently bonded to a mining company for $5000. Five hundred dollars has been paid.

Miss Maud Brown has opened the Willow Springs school. Miss Brown is from Shenandoah Valley and has been quite successful in her teaching.

Mrs. Charles Littlefield was recently called to San Jose because of the dangerous illness of her sister.

"BARB WIRE."

September Ninth.

The only demonstration on Sunday, September 9th, was a musical concert given on Main street, in front of the Webb block in the afternoon.

The musicale was rendered by a band of three pieces, namely—a cornet, and base and snare drums. Their "holiday selections" were received with applause, and went to add new life in the camp.

The attention of John Nathan, of Southern fame, was soon drawn to the group of musicians, as he chasse'd down the walk from his place of business. As he came opposite the dwarf band, he halted, and with somewhat of a military bearing, threw his hat at the sun, and "hipped" and "hoorayed" until his voice squeaked. He then started for home but the strains of Yankee Doodle and Dixie were too enticing and he was soon induced to return. Beneath the arch of the Union Stables he sang the songs he learned in darkest Africa, accompanied by the band.

After the performance Mr. Nathan was taken home in a vehicle from the stable in great style.

In the evening the band, which had been increased to five pieces, made its appearance and discoursed music to the best of its ability. They gave concerts in nearly every part of town, and did their best to make the people realize that it was the fiftieth anniversary of our admission to the Union as a State.

Thus passed the Ninth of September in Jackson.

Democratic Nominees.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At large—J. H. Seawell of Mendocino and Willard A. Stimson of Los Angeles.

First District—John W. Haynes of Humboldt.

Second District—W. R. Jacobs of Stockton.

Third District—Dr. W. P. Prather of Lake.

Fourth District—W. T. Baggett of San Francisco.

Fifth District—James N. Block of San Francisco.

Sixth District—Thomas A. Rice of Ventura.

Seventh District—Byron Waters.

CONGRESSMEN.

First District—J. F. Farraher of Siskiyou.

Second District—J. D. Sproul of Chico.

Third District—Frank Freeman of Willows.

Fourth District—R. Porter Ashe of San Francisco.

Fifth District—J. H. Hegry of San Jose.

Sixth District—William Graves of San Luis Obispo.

Seventh District—W. D. Crichton of Fresno.

Dressmaking Parlors.

On October 1st, the Dressmaking Parlors of Mrs. R. E. McConnell, Webb block, which have been closed during the epidemic, will be opened. Mrs. McConnell is now in San Francisco posting herself on all the latest styles pertaining to her art, and when she returns the ladies of Jackson and vicinity can confidently rely upon her to produce the latest effects in every department of her establishment. The very latest styles, up-to-date in every particular, will be furnished at a very reasonable price. Mrs. McConnell will be associated with one of the leading dressmaking and ladies tailoring establishments in San Francisco during the present month, thus acquiring for her customers all the latest fads and fancies in dressmaking known to the fall and winter trade. 7-7-1m

Men's pants for $1.00 at the Red Front. Call and see them. aug3

BIG FIRE AT SUTTER CREEK

The Total Loss Amounts to Over $50,000.

AN ACCIDENT IN THE NEW EAST KENNEDY SHAFT

Loose Powder Scattered on the Ground Is Ignited and Causes a Premature Explosion.

At about 11:45 last Friday night a fire broke out just back of Moore's Hotel in Sutter Creek, with extremely disastrous results, causing a loss of half a hundred thousand of dollars.

At the time above stated, the thrilling cry of "Fire! Fire!" startled the residents of Sutter Creek, most of whom were slumbering in their comfortable homes. The streets were soon filled with people and that dreaded shout directed their attention to a bright glare just back of the Sutter Hotel on Main street, and above which a thin, fluttering, curling column of smoke was finding its way heavenward. A rush was made in that direction, but before anything could be accomplished the fire, which had started in a barn, had gained considerable headway, and the fierce flames were leaping hither and thither enveloping a quantity of inflamable material. Quick as were the actions of the people, quicker yet were the fiery tongues of flame, and before many minutes it looked as though the whole town was doomed.

The fire department of Sutter Creek was called out but was unable to do much in subduing the flames. The Jackson Fire Company was 'phoned for and responded immediately, and did good work.

Over $50,000 worth of property on Main street was destroyed. The Sutter Hotel, with nearly all of its furnishings, the Vicini block, and L. Katz's residence, including two barns, were consumed. The hotel was insured for $6500 and a mortgage was held on it for $7000. The bar was saved and Mr. Moore will probably start a saloon.

The cause of the conflagration was evidently from the burning of an electric fuse in one of the barns. The current was cut off putting out the lights. The electric lights here all went out. The darkness probably made it much more dangerous in finding exits from the hotel.

The fuse in the dining room of the Exchange Hotel also burned, scorching the ceiling some.

RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

An Accident In the New East Shaft of the Kennedy.

The recent accident to some miners in the Kennedy new shaft was the result of inexcusable carelessness on the part of the men. An accident happened in the same shaft in May or June of this year which was attributable to the same cause.

It is the practice of the man who inserts the detonators or "prepares the primers," to place the powder which he cuts out of the end of the stick in a box and when that box is full to send it below that the powder may be used in the work of blasting. When preparing a round of holes this powder is used, and being loose is scattered about more or less, with the result that the careless handling of a candle or a lighted fuse sets it on fire. In the first accident above referred to, the powder in the box was ignited and burned with serious effect. In the accident of a few days ago, the fuses for an entire round of holes were "spitted" and thrown from the workers out to one corner of the shaft, where many of the small particles of powder had become scattered. These were burned and as the hole in which most of the fine powder had been used was not tamped the powder burned down and set off the charge, inflicting injuries on two men. The skip was hanging in the shaft with two men in it, waiting to go to the surface, and one man on the hanging ladder attached to the skip, and the other man just ready to ascend the ladder.

The men injured were the one in the bottom and the one on the ladder, the others being protected by the skip. Fortunately the hole which went off was a back hole and did not break much rock. If it had been a front hole it is possible that the detonation would have set off the other eight or ten holes and killed all the men on the skip. The hole which was set off might have disarranged the bell rope so that the engineer could not get his signal to hoist, or the skip might have been displaced so he could not have hoisted the men away from the "spitting" fuse before the deadly power of the detonators had reached the Giant powder. In either event four corpses would probably have been brought to the surface instead of two frightened and two slightly injured men.

While the constant handling of Giant powder makes men careless in its use, there is no excuse for a carelessness that endangers the lives of fellow workmen and makes widows of their wives, and orphans of their children.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

DEEDS.

J. Poalson to Lena Yager—Lot 4, block 2, Ione; $750.

D. Boro to T. Grasso—Land in Jackson; $800.

Geo. West to Mary Waldenburg—Lot 6, block 4, Pine Grove; $375.

MORTGAGE.

A. O. Clark to Rosenwald & Kahn—Land in sections 33 and 100.

SAT. MORTGAGE.

Rosenwald & Kahn to J. Withrow.

Rosenwald & Kahn to A. Clark.

Western G. Mining Co. to Baliol G. M. Co.

LEASE.

Western G. M. Co. to International Bergwerksvurein Axtiengesellschoft—Mining land in Sutter Creek mining district.

Tell Your Sister

A beautiful complexion is an impossibility without good pure blood, the sort that only exists in connection with good digestion, a healthy liver and bowels. Karl's Clover Root Tea acts directly on the bowels, liver and kidneys, keeping them in perfect health. Price 25c and 50c. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist. *

Fish Hatchery at Silver Lake.

Stevens and McKinney, who have made the trout in the waters of California and Nevada a study, were in Jackson this week trying to interest the people of Jackson in a fish hatchery at Silver Lake. They propose to erect the necessary buildings at the lake and properly equip it for hatching purposes this fall so that when the spring opens they will be able to take the spawn and have the fry ready to distribute in the summer. The fish and fishing conditions in the streams of the State are an open book to these men, and after five years experience at Silver Lake they are equipped with all the knowledge necessary to make a success of the proposed fish hatchery. They have letters of recommendation from the State Board of Fish Commissioners for whom they propagated 400,000 fish recently.

They attribute the scarcity of fish in our streams to the fact that in the spring when the spawning season arrives the fish go to the shallow streams to find a spawning ground. After the lapse of the proper number of days the spawn hatches there and the fry make their home in the shallow stream. The advent of the summer heat evaporates the water in the stream and the inevitable result is that the young fish perish. The scientific method of preventing this destruction is to take the spawn from the fish, place it in hatching baskets which in turn are placed in boxes. A stream of cold water is kept running through the boxes and the baskets, which are made of perforated material. The hatching process requires about fifty days. Shortly after the fry hatch they are placed in the lake or stream to be stocked. At the age of two years they grow to a fair size for both sport and the table.

To equip a hatchery requires a building, the sluice boxes, the baskets and a few other necessary appliances, the total cost of which, for use at Silver Lake, Stevens and McKinney place at $170. This amount includes the bare cost of the material placed on the ground, nothing being charged for their labor. Seventy dollars has already been secured and they are now here to raise the balance of $100 which they hope to be able to do in Sutter Creek and Jackson.

Members of the Gun Club are interesting themselves in the matter and there seems now to be no reason why the amount should not be raised in a few days in order that they may get their material on the ground and their house built before the snow flies.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

The Following Delegates Were Elected To The Convention.

The below named Republicans were elected to represent the party at the county convention to be held at Sutter Creek, Monday, September 17.

TOWNSHIP ONE.

North Jackson, six delegates—W. A. Knapp, C. D. Chapman, Al. Haverstick, F. A. Taylor, Blas Ranscovich, C. M. Smith.

South Jackson, three delegates—Jas. E. Dye, A. L. Stewart, W. M, Fuller.

West Jackson, six delegates—Oscar Myers, Samuel Pierce, Ferdinand Mayer, J. H. Langhorst, L. M. Parker, L. A. Kent.

Center Jackson, five delegates—John F. Davis, E. G. Turner, Dr. A. M. Gall, B. F. Taylor, G. A. Waltenspiel.

Clinton, two delegates — John W. Hutchins, Robert Read.

TOWNSHIP TWO.

North Ione, four delegates—C. H. McKenney, J. P. Horr, J. W. Violett, J. W. Joses.

South Ione, five delegates—F. M. Dunlap, W. A. Bennetts, George P. Huber, F. L. Stewart.

Lancha Plana, one delegate — H. Kientz.

Buena Vista, one delegate—J. C. Norris.

TOWNSHIP THREE.

Volcano, four delegates—A. Grillo, P. A. Clute, Geo. Miller, A. Howerton.

Pine Grove, two delegates—O. L. Webster, Frank Walker.

Oleta, three delegates—Claud Wilson, Chester Perry, Archie Newell.

Antelope, one delegate—F. M. Whitmore.

TOWNRHIP FOUR.

East Sutter Creek, six delegates—Herbert Show, Wm, S. Smith, Thos. J. Bennetts, L. Katz, H. Heidreich, H. Eplett.

West Sutter Creek, five delegates—E. C. Voorheis, J. E. Bawden, W. E. Downs, Chas. Smith, E. Botto.

North Amador, two delegates—John R. Tregloan, W. H. Burns.

South Amador, one delegate—B. T. Freshman.

TOWNSHIP FIVE.

North Plymouth, three delegates—E. S. Potter, F. H. Thoms, S. K. Davis.

South Plymouth, two delegates—Geo. W. Easton, S. K. Thornton.

Drytown, three delegates—Fred B. LeMoin, John Davis, ————.

Forest Home, two delegates—No returns.

Tamale Parlors.

W. T. Cain started last Saturday and will have fine fresh tamales daily. He makes genuine tamales—and not out of corn meal. Leave your orders and they will be delivered free of charge to any part of town, rain or shine. You can have them served in a nice, clean private room, in my parlors in the Abramofsky building, Main street. sep14-2t

Pay at Bank.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby requests all persons who are indebted to him to pay the amount to the Bank of Amador County. All bills due from him to others should be presented to the undersigned for payment. After August 15th, 1900, undersigned will not be responsible for any bills contracted by the Louvre Restaurant.

8-24-tf TONY LUBAMIR.

McCall's Magazine.

Sample copies of McCall's Magazine at the LEDGER office, without money and without price. Step in and get one. First come, first served. *

Ladies' night-gowns, 45c, at Red Front. 8-24-tf

COLUMN OF LOCAL SQUIBS

Nothing of Importance Has Been Overlooked.

THE SUPERVISORS TO ESTABLISH A TAX RATE

Carpenters Busy Building and Repairing Dwelling Houses.—Returned From England.

Ione flour is Peerless. 6-22-tf

J. Ratto went below Monday.

Men's pants for $1.00 at the Red Front. aug3

The first rain of the season fell Wednesday night.

S. A. Marchant went to San Francisco Tuesday.

PIONEER FLOUR always has been and still is the best. 4-6tf*

Mrs. John Garbarini is visiting relatives in Oakland.

Dr. E. E. Endicott has returned from a short visit below.

Ladies' vests, three for 10 10 cts. at Red Front. 8-24-tf

S. H. Hawkins was a passenger on the Ione stage Tuesday night.

Mrs. E. Martell went to Sacramento by way of Ione yesterday morning.

Pioneer Flour is the "Lily of the Valley," the "Pearl of Perfection." *

Mrs. E. Schwartz and little son returned from below early this week.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer Flour makes the best. 4-6-tf*

Wm. Penry was a passenger on the Ione stage for Sacramento last Monday morning.

Will A. Newcum came down from his mining property in El Dorado early this week.

Bread makers prefer it to all other brands—the Peerless Ione flour. 8-24

County Superintendent Geo. A. Gordon will return home this week or the first of next.

Morning prayer with sermon Sunday next at 11 a. m. at Sutter Creek. Wm. Tuson, rector.

Absolutely the best in the market—Ione flour. 8-24tf

On Monday next Miss Bertha Mason will assume her duties as teacher of the Spring Valley school.

The Board of Supervisors will meet on next Monday and establish the tax roll for the year 1900.

Ladies' fine muslin drawers 20c, at Red Front. 8-24-tf

There has been quite a number of loads of logs for mining purposes hauled through town this week.

Tonsorialist Poggi will soon have a five-roomed cottage built on his lot at the north end of town.

Remember that next week you can get fresh fish at Cassinelli's Market, foot of Broadway. 9-14-2t

Excelsior Parlor No. 31 had headquarters at the Baldwin Annex during the recent San Francisco celebration.

Do not fail to see the Boys' sailor suits at 40c a suit at Red Front. 8-24tf

Henry Barton came down from Whitmore's saw-mill Saturday night, returning the following evening.

John Gilbert has been awarded the contract for building a new dwelling house for Mr. Joses, two miles out of San Andreas.

Misses shirt and drawers, 20c each, at Red Front. 8-24-tf

Miss Etta Ginocchio, having completed her studies at the St Agnes Academy at Stockton, returned Tuesday evening.

Evening prayer with sermon at St. Paul's church at Mokelumne Hill, Sept. 21st. Service at 7:30 p. m. Wm. Tuson, rector.

Ione is noted for several good things, but more especially for the best flour in the market—try Peerless. 8-24tf

Fred Eudey, cashier of Bank of Amador County, returned from the celebration in San Francisco Wednesday night.

A. A. Bouterious, a prosperous butcher of Oakland, has been visiting with his mother, Mrs. N. Schober, several days of this week.

You can always get strictly first-class fresh fish the year round at A. B. Caminetti's Central Market. 6-8-tf

The "Ramona," "Royal" and "Baldwin Annex" were headquarters for a number of Jacksonites during the recent celebration.

Al Podesta and James Fontenrose went to Sacramento Monday morning and spent the week enjoying the pleasures of the State Fair.

Regardless of **Smallpox**, war and goods going up, the Red Front is to the front with a clearance sale to commence Aug. 24th. 8-24-3t

T. K. Norman returned last week from his annual trip to the mountains. This year he killed three bears and eleven deer.

F. A. Voorheis returned from a camping trip in the mountains Wednesday. He had an enjoyable time and plenty of sport.

We handle all kinds of building lumber, and the quality and price makes ready sale for it. Call at Amador County Flour Mills, Ione. 8-24tf

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Turner, Fred Eudey and other Jacksonians attended the grand ball at the Pavilion, San Francisco, Tuesday night.

A number of the Sunset Telephone Company's line-men were at work here Wednesday, putting up a new line. Mr. Schmitz had charge of the gang.

We understand that Podesta & Tallon have dissolved partnership, Mr. Tallon selling his interests to Frank Podesta, who is now sole proprietor of the soda works.

John Raggio, of San Andreas, proprietor of stage lines in this and Calaveras counties, was here Monday and went to Ione Tuesday. Mr. Raggio seems to be well pleased with the business done on his several lines.

Horace N. Taylor has moved his wife and little daughter from San Francisco to the Clinton district. Mr. Taylor is working for the Standard Electric Company.

On Saturday evening, September 22d, there will be a dance given in Love Hall. Music will be furnished by Renno's orchestra.

Mr. Joseph Fletcher, Superintendent of the Ford mine, San Andreas, celebrated with his San Francisco friends during Admission Day festivities.

John Chinn returned from a visit to his native land, England, Sunday evening. He was absent nearly three months. His stay in England was very pleasant, and he has much to say regarding his experiences there.

Mrs. R. E. McConnell, Mrs. Mary Evans, Miss Dora McConnell and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Caminetti were comfortably quartered at the Hotel Ramona during the Admission Day festivities at San Francisco.

Sunday, September 9th, the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of California into the sisterhood of States, and Monday and Tuesday, also State holidays, received but slight recognition throughout this county.

Mrs. Bonnefoy, and her daughter and niece, Misses Daisy Bonnefoy and Jennie Lasswell, left for San Francisco last Thursday, where they will remain for some time. Mrs. Theresa Gilbert took them to Ione.

Contractor Kuhlman will finish the construction of the house being built for Mrs. Geo. White, next to the Enteprise, this week. It was originally intended that a two-story building should be built, but if that plan was carried out it would cause much inconvenience to adjoining properties. After finishing Mrs. White's house Mr. Kuhlman will begin work on the George L. Thomas building. A. Basso will conduct his boot, shoe and harness shop in Mrs. White's new building.

AT BERKELEY.

Three Thousand Enrollment at the University of California.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, September 6.—This year's enrollment at the University of California will go bepond the 3000 mark. In the colleges at Berkeley this year's registration's will be 2300, or 13.5 per cent more than last year.

The total number of new students is 704, of whom 60 are graduate students, 110 special students, and 539 freshmen. The entering class of today is 44 per cent larger than that of two years ago.

The total number of students in the colleges at Berkeley in 1885–86 was 250. Ten years ago it was 457. The increase in ten years has been, therefore, from 457 to 2400, or more than 400 per cent. There are more than nine students now in Berkeley where there was one fifteen years ago.

The rapid growth of the Southern California contingent is most notable. In 1895–96, only nine per cent of the students came from the seven counties south of Tehachapi. In 1898–99 this had risen to 12.4 per cent; with the new students of this year, however, the figure is 18.5 per cent—that is to say, 1894–5 only one student in eleven was from Southern California; among the new students of this year, almost one in five.

The number of students from the portions of the State at a considerable distance from Berkeley has grown so rapidly that the proportion from the cities about San Francisco bay has greatly decreased. In 1894-5, 67 per cent of the students came from San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley and the bay region; in 1898–99, the proportion had sunk to 59 per cent; and now, among the new students, it has fallen to 41 per cent. Alameda county, which had 40.8 per cent of all the students two years ago, shows only 25 per cent among the intrants.

Two years ago only three per cent of the students came from within the State; of this year's intrants, eight per cent. That is to say, despite the fact that the whole number of students has grown 40 per cent in two years, the body of outside students has grown two and one-half times as fast.

Taken all together these figures are most significant. Despite the rapid growth of the University, the representation from Southern California grows 50 per cent more rapidly than the University; that from outside California, 200 per cent more rapidly; that from the close neighborhood of the University — Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda—falls more than 40 per cent. This means that the University has become genuinely representative of the entire State, and that it is ehanging from a local and provincial constituency to a broad and even national standing.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

A Ball Game That Was Decidedly One-Sided.

Last Sunday afternoon a very uninteresting game of baseball was played on the diamond of the Amador City club by the nine of that place and the nine of Volcano. The Volcano boys did their opponents up brown, taking advantage of their weak and successfully destroying their strong points. The Amador boys were turned down on every side, making but one run during the whole game.

During the afternoon the mascot of the Amador club was struck in the floating ribs by a ball hot from the bat and at first was thought to be seriously injured. He soon came too, though, and the game was resumed.

For a number of years Amador City has maintained a strong baseball club, but Sunday the boys seemed to have lacked something. The old nine is "not what it used to be."

On Every Bottle

Of Shiloh's Consumption cure is this guarantee: "All we ask of you is to use two-thirds of the contents of this bottle faithfully, then if you can say you are not benefited, return the bottle to your druggist and he may refund the price paid." Price paid 25c, 50c and $1. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist. *

EXPANDED AMERICA.

No. 9.

Imperialism, Militarism and the Monroe Doctrine.

There has been a deal of din about "imperialism," but no anti-imperialist of note has yet ventured to define what Mr. Bryan's party means by the term.

Imperialism can mean one or other of two things or both of them: that it is the purpose of the Republican party to enter upon a national policy of world aggression and expansion, the acquisitions to be governed by, but not to become a part of, the United States; or it may mean that the purpose of the Republican party is to overthrow the republic and establish a monarchy on its ruins; or it may mean that both of these will result from Republican policy. What is meant has not been defined, for in order to make the needful explanation it would be necessary to cease, for a moment, the infernal din that is being made to frighten voters with bogy men of uncouth designs, and it is no part of the Bryan policy to let up on that din until the votes are all in.

However, those who have followed this series of articles have clearly seen that the United States has had more than a century of colonization, annexation, conquest, militarism and imperial government without the consent of the governed, and that it has come through it all without becoming monarchical in any particular.

The reader has seen, too, that the precedents established for this career of expansion were established by Thomas Jefferson, and that he borrowed our territorial system from the British system of governing her colonial dependencies, substituting the term "territory" for "colony," but making no essential modification of the system as borrowed.

* * *

It may be observed in passing that Great Britain's career of expansion has not reacted upon the home government in the direction of an extension of the royal prerogative, but on the contrary has reacted in the direction of making the home government more liberal and the home people more free to participate in governmental affairs until Great Britain has now become, to all intents, a republic with a hereditary executive.

It is not the policy of the Republican party to enter upon an expansive system of colonization and conquest, and such never at any time has been any part of the policy of that party.

If an expanded commerce and a rehabilitated merchant marine require additional naval or coaling stations they will doubtless be acquired as opportunity offers and because the highest interests of the American people demand such safeguarding acquisitions, but whatever territory has come to us, in addition to these requirements, has come as the fortuitous consequence of a war that was entered upon by the Republican administration with extreme reluctance and in the shape of a national obligation that cannot honorably be relinquished.

* * *

As for the monarchical tendencies of Republicanism, such allegations are too trivial to merit serious consideration. The political party that wrested the republic from the custody of a slave-holding oligarchy and freed and enfranchised four millions of slaves cannot reasonably be charged with cherishing fondness for monarchical institutions.

The hysterical declamations that are being delivered against that other bogy, militarism, and its fearsome attendant, conscription, justifies the presumption that the declaimers may at one time in their history have felt called upon to hurriedly join an exodus to Canada to escape the draft. Along in the sixties there were many, now among the champions of Mr. Bryan, who fled to Canada in the firm conviction that it was better to be a live coward than a dead hero.

The Republican party never made a war and conscription was only once resorted to under its administration of national affairs, and that was when Democratic mismanagement and treachery had put the nation in deadly peril of its life. There will always be volunteers enough to fight all battles in any wars not the result of treason at home.

France maintains a regular army of one soldier to each 67 citizens, Germany and Japan each one regular soldier to each 100 in population, Russia one soldier to each 125 people, Great Britain one soldier in its regular army to each 145 inhabitants, and the measure for the reorganization of the army of the United States favored by the Republican administration provides for one soldier for each 1000 citizens.

And this is the "vast standing army," the dread militarism about the proposed existence of which the Bryan partisans are striving to affright the people. One soldier to each thousand citizens to preserve order at home, on the frontier and in all the outlying territories of our expanded republic!

There does not live an American citizen, male or female, infant or adult, not afraid to step out of doors after dark, whom the bogy of Republican militarism can frighten after he has learned the facts as here stated, and the facts are as here stated.

* * *

Mr. Bryan has demanded that the Monroe doctrine be extended to include the Philppine islands and afford them protection against European interference, and he pledges himself, if elected President, to convene Congress in extraordinary session for that purpose.

Few people understand what the Monroe doctrine signifies, and among the few who do understand Mr. Bryan cannot properly be included.

Lord George Canning suggested this doctrine in the common interest of Great Britain and the United States, for the purpose of withstanding the Holy Alliance.

John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State under Monroe, formulated the doctrine and Monroe promulgated it and thereby gave his name to it.

The Holy Alliance was composed of the then absolutist monarchies, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France and Spain, which proposed to aid Spain in re-establishing her oppressive dominion in America as it had re-established an absolutist dominion in France upon the ruins of Napoleon's freer form of Government. The purpose of the Monroe doctrine was to assure the Holy Alliance that the United States, as well as Great Britain, would have to be reckoned with if an attempt were made to re-establish Spanish power on this continent.

This Anglo-American unity of purpose was as effectual in 1823 as it was in 1898 when Great Britain warningly informed these same continental nations to keep their hands off the controversy, over Cuba, between Spain and the United States.

* * *

In his annual message of 1823 Mr. Monroe said: "We should consider any attempt on the part of the (Holy Alliance) to extend their system (of absolutism) to any portion of this hemisphere *as dangerous to our peace and safety*, and we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing (American republics) or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

This is the Monroe doctrine. It did not cover peaceful surrender of territory and the house of representatives declared specifically that the Monroe doctrine was not to be understood as making the United States a party to any quarrel between an American country and a European power. Monroe himself declared that, "It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make serious preparations for defense."

In the popular mind the Monroe doctrine is supposed to give the United States a protectorate over all the Spanish-American republics, but there is nothing in the doctrine or in American diplomacy to justify any such belief. The United States has not a protectorate over any country on earth. It is not answerable to Europe for any territory over which it has not sovereignty. Where our government is responsible it is wholly responsible. Where it is not wholly responsible it is not responsible at all.

For its own protection, and not for the protection of South America or Central America, our government will not permit a European monarchy to be established on the Western hemisphere. That is all there is to the Monroe doctrine.

* * *

The establishment of a monarchy in the Philippine islands, or other part of Asia, is not a menace to free institutions in America as the establishment of a monarchy in this country would be, and for our country to attempt to shut the monarchies of Europe out of Asia, or any part of it, by declaring it an unfriendly act (which in diplomacy means a cause for war) would be to provoke hostilities with combined Europe, an eventuality so tremendously perilous as to make the bravest shudder at the possible consequences.

The thoughtful man will need no other evidence of the absolute irresponsibility, want of statesmanship and of elemental knowledge of diplomacy on the part of William J. Bryan than his declaration, in his Indianapolis speech of notification, that he would extend the Monroe doctrine to include the Philippine islands. To elect such a man to the chief magistracy of this nation is to flaunt the flag of defiance in the faces of all the nations of Europe and usher in an era of universal war instead of universal peace.

And that is the man who by the bogies of Republican imperialism and militarism is striving to frighten the American people into electing him president!

THAT BAD BOGY BANK MAN.

Of all the Bryanistic bogies of a bogy campaign none except the bogy of imperialism will see harder service than that bad bogy bank man who represents the "money power."

It may be observed in passing that with millions of money seeking investment in government securities at 2 per cent the locks of that Samson have been pretty effectually shorn.

One of the reasons why a bank note circulation is needful is that the government has no adequate means of getting the currency it issues into the channels of trade where needed. While the government may borrow it never lends and what it pays out for services rendered comes back in taxes levied, and it has no means of adjusting the volume of currency to the requirements of trade.

A bank note circulation adjusts itself automatically to the requirements of trade, is taken out when wanted by borrowers and brought back when not required by repaying the bank. It therefore needfully supplements the government currency and the use of metalic money and to deprive the people of that form of reinforcement to their circulating medium as Mr. Bryan's party has pledged itself to do would be to seriously impair the efficiency of the circulating medium of the nation.

A bank note circulation under a rigid system of inspection and control on the part of the national government, having had more than a generation of crucial test to justify its continuance, has been continued and improved by the Republican party and the party now appeals to the intelligence of men, and not to their passions, in justification of this policy.

It is not true as the Bryan organizations falsely claim in their platforms that the Republican party has surrendered to the national banks any part of the authority of the government to issue currency.

The soverign power of government may be exerted either directly or through a delegated medium acting under the supervision of the executive admistration. The state may build roads or it may authorize toll roads to be built. Just in the same way the government may issue a currency or it may commission a bank to issue such currency under its supervision.

The national bank issues a supplemental currency under the supervision of the government and because that is the most effective way of getting a part of the currency into the channels of trade, but congress may at any time limit the national banking issues of currency. Our government has not abdicated any part of its soverignty to the banks, but has merely chosen these banks as agencies for the government.

That old superstition of financial ranters that banks, with malice aforethought, combine and conspire to produce monetary panics by contracting and expanding the currency is the biggest bogy of them all. The banks are first to suffer and about the last to recover from panics and are never so content as when business is prosperous, the currency stable, credit unimpaired and the people contented.

There may not be much in this view of the Bad Bogy Bank Man to comfort those who love to feed on the fiction of demoniacal possession of the "money power," as exemplified in our excellent national banking system, but it is the plain truth and it is by plain and truthful appeals to the reasoning powers of rational men that the Republican party seeks justification for its policies and justification for the men chosen to carry out those policies.

WHY WE SHOULD KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

The San Francisco Examiner to the Rescue of President McKinley and the Republican Policy.

The splendid editorial reproduced in full below was published in the San Francisco Examiner of Tuesday, August 9, 1898. It unequivocally justifies every Republican contention with regard to the Philippine policy of President McKinley and the Republican party and as fully replies to every argument advanced by the forces of Bryanism in opposition to that policy. Don't miss reading a line of it, and when you find some champion of the Examiner shouting against Republican imperialism draw this on him. His face will not give his mouth leave to speak.

"Why should we take and keep the Philippines, ask the little Americans," who fear to look outside the continent? Why should we spend money and support an army and navy to insure the peace and industry of islands seven thousand miles away? Comes the cry from those who think the nickel in the hand better than the dollar in some venturesome trade. Why should we subject our politics to the added dangers of the corruption that has overwhelmed Spain by adding colonies to our responsibilities? Asks the timid publicist who is always fearing for the stability of our institutions.

Well, we should keep the Philippines—

Because we have annihilated Spain's power in that quarter of the globe, and the responsibility for their peace and order cannot be escaped, except by loss of honor.

Because to turn them back to Spain would put them under a power which we know to be cruel and impotent; to turn them over to one of the European powers would make all the rest our enemies, and probably involve our friends in war to keep them; to leave them to themselves would be to *condemn the land to anarchy.*

Because it would pay.

Because the land is one of immense richness, and needs only intelligent application of modern methods to make it enormously productive.

Because the barbarous Spanish policy has kept down the trade of eight million people so that their import trade is valued at about $10,000,000 a year, and their export trade at hardly more than $20,000,000—scarcely above that of little Hawaii, which we have just annexed.

Because we need markets for our manufactures outside of our own land, which is now unable to furnish employment to all its people.

Because it will give us a favorable position to contend for the trade of the Orient.

Because the commerce of the Pacific is ready for the greatest development in history, and if it is turned this way, San Francisco, in the position to secure the bulk of the traffic between the newest continent and the oldest, will become one of the largest cities in the world.

Our responsibilities for the government of the island have come to us, and we can not shake them lightly off without incurring the reproach of inhumanity as great as that we set out to punish and overthrow.

The restricted trade and production of the islands are even now highly profitable for those who engage in them. At the touch of the American genius of production they will return great profits to the country. As for the cost of the army and navy to protect them, it will be no burden. Such troops as we maintain in the islands will be paid out of the islands' revenues, on which they will be a proper charge. For the navy, we are going to have a big navy anyhow, and it will not have to be any bigger for the possession of the Philippines. Our navy will have to be strong enough to sweep the enemy off the sea, and if it can do that, it can protect the Philippines as well as Hawaii, and Hawaii as well as San Francisco.

Of course we shall not commit any such folly as to draw tribute from the islands by taxation, but we shall draw profits from trade—a trade which will be as beneficial to the Filipinos as to our own people.

As for doubts for our ability to rule colonies wisely and justly, we are in government the heirs of the English, who have solved the problem to perfection. We can do as well as they, and if we can not construct a system we can borrow it.

The Philippines are under our hands to dispose of. Let us keep them until we are certain that there is some better way to secure the happiness of their people and our own."

Could there be a better justification of Republican policy than that afforded in the foregoing by the Examiner? And why is it now shouting "imperialism," with the rest of the Bryan shouters? Simply because the exigencies of office hunting make the bogy of imperialism the only hope of Democratic success. The heart of the Examiner is not in that work and the wires will hardly have cooled after bringing the tidings of Bryan's defeat in November when the Examiner will again hoist to its masthead the banner of expansion and tell the Bryanites "We told you so."

The United States restricts the coastwise carrying trade to American vessels with the result that there was a greater tonnage of American vessels built during the year ending June 30 than for the whole merchant marine of either France or Italy, but of all this only one vessel was built to enter the foreign trade and not one to carry California wheat to market. Our coastwise carrying trade is fostered. Our foreign carrying trade is suffered to compete without substantial aid against a competition that is aided by bounties paid in construction and in operation. The Republican party is trying to right this wrong. The Bryan party is trying to wrong this right of the American shipbuilder and owner who would engage in foreign trade, to have as adequate a protection as competing nations give their builders and owners. That is the difference.

She Was Willing.

Young Biffkins—Before you give me your answer, Miss Ethel, I want to tell you that I haven't a penny I can call my own, but my father is quite wealthy, and only yesterday he said our home was sadly in need of a woman's guiding hand.

Miss Ethel—Well, you might mention to your father that I would not be averse to accepting a position as mother to his only boy.—Chicago News.

Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND JOHN BULL.

At a time when a pretended Democracy is periodically plunging itself into paroxysms of Anglo-phobia it is refreshing to stumble across a common sense Democrat who takes a common sense view of Anglo-American relations. Thomas Jefferson was a common sense Democrat, with a native inclination toward French disquisition on things politic and economic, but his patriotism so surpassed his favoritism that he did not permit his French inclinations to obscure his good judgment or put him in an attitude of hostility to Great Britain.

In a letter to President Monroe, dated October 24, 1823, he wrote: "Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one or all on earth, and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause. Yet I would not purchase even her amity at the price of taking part in her wars."

This extract is but another bit of evidence to show that the real Jeffersonian party in this republic is the Republican party. It is, in the matter of cultivating cordial relations with Great Britain, doing exactly what Thomas Jefferson recommended. Sensible people perceive this, and it is only the empty-headed demagogues of the new Democracy who indulge in John Bull baiting and for the reason that they hope to attract a few unthinking voters to their standard by their unwise and unwarranted policy.

With the two great, English speaking nations standing side by side in a community of interest and purpose, which is the only alliance possible, they will Anglacize and Americanize the habitable globe.

AN EXAMPLE IN SUBJUGATION.

The fearful Bryanites are assuring the American people that the maintenance of such a standing army as the Republican administration desires constitutes militarism and, in the language of the Kansas city platform, means, "Conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home."

If it does the world is our oyster.

The war department at Washington is understood as desiring that the standing army be increased to 76,000 men, fully half of which will have to be maintained in the Philippine islands, leaving 38,000 for purposes of intimidation and oppression at home.

The American people are the hardest people in the world to intimidate, and oppress, and it is reasonable to assume that an American soldier can conquor as many Asiatics, Africans and other lowly peoples abroad as he can oppress and intimidate of his own people at home.

Now comes the arithmetic of the subjugation.

If 38,000 American soldiers can oppress and intimidate 80 millions of American citizens, one American soldier can oppress and intimidate 2,105 American citizens. And if one American soldier can oppress and intimidate 2,105 American citizens, he can conquor and subjugate 2,105 Asiatics, Africans or other lowly peoples of the earth.

Therefore an American army of 175,000, bent on conquest abroad, could reduce all China to subjugation. An army of 125,000 could bring all Africa, from Cairo to the cape, under the stars and stripes. And a detatchment of 20,000 could conquor South America from Panama to Patigonia. In short, with half as many men in arms as were mustered into service to put down the rebellion we could make North and South America, Asia and Africa ours, to be dedicated to liberty and equality and an undisputed reign of law.

Of course this is all nonsense, but so is the contention of the fearful Democracy that a standing army of 100,000, would intimidate or oppress the American people. If the soldier boys were to attempt it, which they would not, they might catch a ducking.

ORDER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The American Filipino has little real reason for exulting over the disturbed condition in the Philippine islands. Order is being established there with a facility that must be disheartening to those who habitually rejoice at their country's discomfitures. Bryan papers still point the finger of scorn at General Otis' statement made some months since, to the effect that the "back of the insurrection is broken," but evidence is accumulating to show that the back of the insurrection was broken then and has not been patched since.

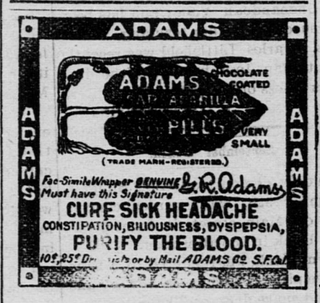
As evidence to the truth of this nothing has been more pertinent than the testimony of the Rev. Father McKinnon, who was chaplain of the First California regiment, and afterwards took hold of reorganizing the schools in Manila and who has but recently returned from there. As his testimony, as here given, is taken from the Examiner interview with him it can not be suspected of being an overdrawn statement of the case. It runs as follows:

"The islands are progressing very favorably, and their products this year will be greater than at any time in the last decade. Lieutenant Conners, who has had charge of the sanitation in Manila, has made that city almost as healthy as San Francisco. The people of Manila were never more content, and there was never more money in circulation than there is at present.

"The back of the rebellion is broken, and I do not believe that there will ever be a determined stand made against our soldiers. I believe that one hundred men can march from one end of Luzon to the other. The Filipinos would not attack a full company of soldiers, so wholesome is their respect for them.

"General MacArthur has made a splendid record, and is very popular with the people. His word goes with them, for they know he will keep it. Judge Taft has also made a good impression on the people."

Will some fuming and foaming denunciator of imperialism stop a momen between bursts of eloquence to tell the people what he means by imperialism anyway? No Bryanite writer or speaker has done that yet.



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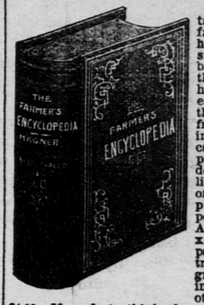
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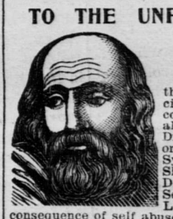
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